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75% Histadrut Electors Vote; Atmosphere Calm

Polling Slower Than Expected Results from Rural Areas

The results received by midnight from a number of settlements are:

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Histadrut elections got off to a slow start early Sunday but evening picked up towards evening after work.

The country-wide vote is expected to reach about 75 per cent according to Histadrut sources at 1 o'clock Monday morning.

About 80 per cent of voters in rural areas cast their vote, while in Tel Aviv, polling was estimated at just over 70 per cent.

The general calm which characterized the elections throughout the country was in sharp contrast to the frenzied finale of the election campaign.

The Central Elections Commission reported that by 11 p.m. 70-75 per cent of the eligible voters had cast their ballots. In Haifa and Jerusalem, the percentage hovered between 65-70 per cent, while in Tel Aviv it did not exceed 65 per cent.

This led the Commission to decide unanimously to recommend to the local election committees that they extend the polling deadline from midnight to 1 a.m. This decision was also influenced by the late opening (in some places 10 a.m.) of the polling stations in the large cities.

By midnight, 90 per cent of Haifa's eligible voters had gone to the polls.

From Haifa it was reported that voting in the large industrial plants was appreciably lower than expected, the chairman of the Haifa Elections Committee reported that only 60 per cent had availed themselves of the opportunity to vote at work.

Jerusalem's polls closed down at midnight as scheduled because there was no pressure at the stations. It was already evident that voting at 22 places of work had been light, with an average participation of only 40 per cent. In the remaining 90 stations in the Capital an estimated average of 70 per cent of eligible voters cast ballots.

The placing of the ballot boxes at places of work had been opposed by the minority parties who charged that Mapai foremen in the larger Histadrut enterprises would bring pressure to bear on the men. At some large enterprises, 30 per cent of those eligible had voted by the end of the work day.

In Jerusalem, the elections (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

C.P. Gets 10 Per Cent In Nazareth Vote

First results from Nazareth for the vote for the Building Workers Union — showed only 10 per cent going to the Communists. The vote was: Mapai — 50, Communists — 30, Arab Nationalists — 10, Progressives — 1.

1st JERUSALEM RESULTS

The results of the first ballot in the Jerusalem district came from Motza in the Corridor at 11:30 a.m.

Mapai — 75 p.c., Mapai — 5 p.c., Arab Nationalists — 5 p.c., General Zionists — 5 p.c., Communists — 1 p.c.

More Pepper

Any meal tastes better if you add stimulating green peppers. Never mind if peppers are out of season now: VITA's newest product is Green Peppers (Pipeli) in Vinegar. Choice green garden peppers only are cleaned, cut and used for this tasty dish. The contents of one glass jar equals 1 kg. fresh peppers.

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MONDAY
MAY 18, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9425

KUPATAM BANK LTD.



India Negotiates For Israel Potash And Phosphates

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, favours co-operation between Israel and India experts in the field of chemical fertilizers, and commercial negotiations have been started to supply that country with Israeli potash and phosphates.

Mr. Mordechai Bentov, the Minister of Development, reported this here on Sunday on his return from a three-week visit to India and Japan.

The Minister, who also visited the U.S. on behalf of the U.A., said that India was interested in increasing use of chemical fertilizers and interest had been aroused in Government and business circles there in the possibility of obtaining these from Israel.

Mr. Bentov said that his meetings with the heads of various economic ministries in India and Japan took place in a very cordial atmosphere. While those countries were probably quite aware of the likely nature of the Arab reaction to this, he said, "I did not come away with the impression that these two great, independent nations are prepared to yield to pressure in matters affecting their own interests," he said.

He found considerable knowledge about this country in India, although the information about our political and economic situation was "somewhat exaggerated."

Mr. Bentov, who was accompanied by the Deputy Minister-General of his Ministry, Mr. E. Preminger, and by the Managing Director of the Dead Sea Works, Aluf Mordechai Maklef, said that the ground for his visit to Japan was prepared by the Japanese economic mission which recently toured Israel. The Japanese had gone away with very favourable impressions, while he, in turn, was convinced of the possibility of strengthening economic relations between the two countries.

Japanese businessmen were interested in supplying equipment for the expansion of our industrial undertakings, and Israel, in exchange, could supply Japan with phosphates, potash and other minerals.

1:45 A.M.

1st Tel Aviv Results

In Tel Aviv, the first four polling districts counted. Ben Yehuda and Zeitlin St. Neve Zedek and Kfar Shalem. The following results: Mapai 44; Mapai 71; Abud Ha'avoda — 138; General Zionists — 59; General Zionists — 37; Communists — 16; and Haavod Hadati — 4.

Results from two Druse villages, Ussifiya and Daliat-el-Carmel were: Mapai 75; Mapai 12; Abud Ha'avoda 7; General Zionists 5; Communists 2.

M. and Mme. Guy Mollet are seen calling on Foreign Minister Golda Meir at Beilinson Hospital. Mrs. Meir left hospital on Sunday after a three-day checkup and rest, and she is to leave on Tuesday for a month's tour of eight South American countries.

Photo by Winstein

Ministers Differ on Aliya Loan

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The Economic Ministerial Committee failed to agree on the question of the Compulsory Immigration Loan at its meeting on Sunday. The Cabinet will, therefore, at the Committee meeting on the matter next Sunday.

Cabinet Notes End of 'Tenth'

PORT Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister formally announced at Sunday's Cabinet meeting the conclusion of activities of the Tenth Anniversary Committee. Praising the job done by the people who headed the Committee, Mr. Ben-Gurion commended particularly the work of Mr. Meyer W. Weiss, Chairman of the World Jewish Congress, and Mr. Ben-Gurion's personal secretary, Mr. Ben-Gurion, in summing up the committee's activities.

40,000 Sure to Come

Proponents claimed there was no doubt that large-scale immigration would be resumed to some degree within a few months, and a minimum of 40,000 immigrants would in any case arrive this year.

Therefore, they said, the need exists to be prepared. Suggestions of this group included the freezing of the loan and the freezing of the construction of housing projects so that adequate homes would be waiting for the immigrants.

The session decided that civil servants and members of the Defence Forces may only upon prior Cabinet approval. The Cabinet had decided in 1956 not to allow decoration by civil servants and army personnel were later made. Such cases will from now on be covered by the new regulation.

The session lasted just over an hour. No political report was given, because of Mrs. Meir's indisposition.

The official communiqué said:

At its weekly session on Sunday the Cabinet ratified Charter 58 of the International Labour Office concerning Employment Service.

U.K. Envoy Gets Whitehall Post

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Russell, who next month concludes his two years' tour of duty in Israel, is to become an Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, a spokesman of the British Embassy said Sunday.

17 OFFICERS HELD IN YEMEN PLOT

The Crown Prince of Yemen, Saif el Islam el Mohammed el Badr, has announced the arrest of 17 officers on charges of plotting to overthrow the regime.

AFGHAN PREMIER VISITING MOSCOW

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — Prime Minister of Afghanistan, arrived here by air Sunday night from Geneva, en route to Moscow where he will be a guest of the Soviet Government.

West to Offer Interim Plan for Uniting Berlin

Rebels Ask Rabat To Mediate in Paris

TUNIS (UPI). — The head of the Algerian nationalist rebels asked King Mohamed V of Morocco on Sunday to go to Paris and mediate the Algerian war with President Charles de Gaulle.

"I am convinced that His Majesty would make an excellent advocate of the Algerian cause," Ferhat Abbas, President of the Algerian "Government-in-Exile," said in an interview with the Tunisian paper "Al Amal."

Abbas was asked by the paper whether the rebels would welcome a meeting between Mohamed and President de Gaulle as a first step toward a "solution" in Algeria. His reply strengthened indications that the Algerian nationalists are eager for Morocco to make an attempt at mediation.

It was announced in Amman on Sunday that Abbas is to visit Jordan on May 27.

REVOLT RUMOURED IN PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI (AFP). — The "Times of India" reported Sunday that guerrilla warfare had broken out in the Kalat mountain region of West Pakistan. Soldiers had been sent to the area to crush the revolt against the central Pakistan Government. There was no confirmation of this report.

Human Failings Main Cause Of Road Accidents, Cabinet Told

The human factor and not technical or other obnoxious reasons stands out as the main cause of the alarming growth in road accidents in Israel, according to the report of the Committee to Investigate the Causes of Road Accidents, which was released on Sunday.

The report was submitted to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion who appointed the Committee last June. It was discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting but the discussion was postponed until the forthcoming meeting to allow the Ministers time to study it.

In commenting on the overwhelming influence of the human factor on the accident rate, the report quotes a Judge who testified before a Commission of Enquiry into the causes of road accidents in Israel, as "the shocking extent of carelessness, recklessness and basic disregard for traffic laws which characterizes the average Israeli driver."

The Committee found that the main failings in this respect were the substantial level in the physical, psychological and technical suitability of many drivers. Most of its recommendations are directed to raising this level.

POPE APPEALS TO DRIVERS

VATICAN CITY (Reuters). — Pope John on Sunday called on the world's car drivers to show "patience, discipline, self-restraint and goodwill" on the roads to cut down accidents.

The Pontiff spoke from his balcony over St. Peter's Square to hundreds of participants in a national road safety congress here.

Herter Invited To East Germany

ROSTOK, East Germany (Reuters). — The East German Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht, on Sunday invited U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter to visit East Germany and see how the Potsdam agreement had been carried out.

He told a crowd of more than 50,000 at a youth rally here that neither Mr. Herter nor Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, could visit East Germany without difficulties to prevent them travelling normally into East Germany.

His invitation to Mr. Herter came after references to West German "propaganda" against East Germany at the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference.

If the U.S. stood for the relaxation of tension it was itself not only of what was going on in West Germany, but that its representatives, also visited East Germany to the carrying out of the Potsdam agreement," he declared.

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Of course I smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better
is better!

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Annual Subscription: IL22

Monday, May 18, 1959

30 Iyar, 2719, 11 Sifvat-ha, 1979

After a week of procedural debate, the Geneva Conference has come to grips with the real problem. No way out appears yet, but the GENEVA first week has shown clearly the tactics of the two sides, and may therefore be of importance in shaping things to come.

The tactics of Mr. Gromyko are clearly revealed. He has asked for much, and in particular for complete equality between the delegations of East and West Germany on the one hand, and those of the Great Powers on the other. He is over-reaching himself. But he has obtained for the East German regime much more standing than it ever enjoyed at an international conference. Moreover, by later making some concessions to the Western point of view, Mr. Gromyko has tried to give the impression that the Soviets are intent on serious negotiations. This alone might justify a summit meeting, even if no substantial progress is made in Geneva on the essential problems.

To reinforce these impressions the Soviet leader has also shown a willingness to reach an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests. Mr. Khrushchev has sent a conciliatory letter to Mr. Eisenhower, in which he confirms Soviet Russia's willingness to announce its right to veto the freedom of movement of nuclear inspection teams under certain conditions, and his acceptance of a scientific conference to study ways and means of detecting nuclear explosions in outer space.

The Russians may feel, therefore, that they have prepared the ground sufficiently to justify a summit meeting—and to place the blame of eventual failure squarely on the West. If Russia is prepared to make any concessions on the essential problems of the reunification of Germany and the status of Berlin, they seem determined to make them only at a summit meeting.

The West, which has understood the Soviet tactics, has already announced that it will not allow itself to be out-manoeuvred so easily. Mr. Herter has bluntly told Mr. Gromyko that the United States is not committed to go to the Summit meeting because progress has been made towards an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests. The essential aim of a summit conference would be to solve the German problem; if the Geneva Conference failed to provide hope in this respect there is no reason why a summit meeting should be held.

The West is using Mr. Khrushchev's evident desire to go to the summit as a trump card to oblige him to make not only formal concessions, and not concessions only on the banning of nuclear tests—these will have to be made in any case, sooner or later, if our generation does not want to endanger the well-being of its children with strontium 90—but real concessions on the essential problem of German reunification.

Thus the real fight begins this week, and must reach its climax during the closed or informal meetings at which Mr. Selwyn Lloyd still hopes to play the role of honest broker. Mr. Khrushchev has already indicated in which direction a compromise might be found. "The package deal of the West," he said in a recent statement, "leaves a bitter taste, but some parts of it are worthy of closer examination." The problem is therefore to see if some element of the Western package deal can be separated from the others in order to be discussed apart.

It is known that the British are in favour of this, and it is also known that there is no agreement yet between the allies themselves on this point.

Shah Notes Israel's Interest in Persian Anniversary

Back to Cyrus

By S.J. GOLDSMITH

LONDON.

THE Shah of Persia, now visiting London, is more approachable and more democratic than many a Western monarch. Paradoxically, just because he has more power he is more approachable. He can afford to ignore tiresome courtiers and loyal ministers, and do his own negotiating and press-conferencing.

The Shah was the second monarch in the 71-year history of the Foreign Press Association in London to be its guest at a luncheon. The first was the late King Haakon of Norway during the war, but then King Haakon was a democratic Scandinavian king who did his own shopping in London.

The Shah is grey for his 39 years, but otherwise youthful-looking and alert. He is smaller than his photographs indicate but handsome. He came to lunch in a navy-blue lounge suit and made his speech without fuss. There was nothing startling in the speech, but the surprise was still in store for those who were still in the room when he agreed to answer questions on the record too.

Was he going to take a new wife? "I shall put a question to you," he said, "will they have me now?"

What will he do during the private part of his visit?

"Well, if it is private..."

What about relations with Russia?

There were some mild exchanges between Radio Moscow and Radio Teheran. It is all there.

The Shah defined a revolt as a genuine uprising of the people against the ruling authority. Such a revolt is not likely in Persia. Assassination is always possible, but this is a different matter.

We gained the impression that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is not Hussein. He is a mature and shrewd

politician with a crown which was once upon a time borne by Cyrus.

This brings me to the Shah's most important answer from our point of view. I asked the Shah a non-political question: How is the 2,500th anniversary of the accession of King Cyrus going to be celebrated? And here is the answer:

"There is some controversy about the exact date; a commission was appointed to fix it accurately. I know that this anniversary is also important to Israel. As soon as the date is fixed the commission will announce the programme. I would not like to forestall their declaration."

The public statement about the interest of Israel in the anniversary is of political significance. In the view of the unclear relations between Persia and Israel.

Concern Over Bahrain

The real negotiations with the Foreign Office started when the ceremonial part of the Shah's visit was over and he moved from Buckingham Palace to his own Embassy. Apart from Western support and the oil business, the Shah is reported to have touched upon the future of Bahrain, which Persia claims as historical grounds. The British are not willing to discuss this question, but the Persians are trying to keep it alive as far as is compatible with Western co-operation.

A high-ranking Persian officer outlined to me the Persian ideas in this question of Bahrain. Britain would not stay there forever. In another five or ten years the British were bound to relinquish their tutelage of the Gulf Sheikdoms. The real danger was that the people of Bahrain might be absorbed into the maelstrom of Arab nationalism through Nasser's propaganda and agents. It was in Bahrain that Persia's relations with the Arabs were being shaped. This clash was more serious than the argument with the British over Bahrain. Hence Persia's friendly feelings towards Israel. Israel was confidently expected by Persia to contain Nasser and prevent an unbroken sea of Arab nationalism. Persia could not do much about it herself. He ventured to say that the Cyrus celebrations would be an opportunity for improved formal relations between Persia and Israel.



The ruler of the world's oldest kingdom—Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Persia, gets a curtesy from Princess Margaret as she is presented to him at Victoria Station. Queen Elizabeth looks on approvingly.

Express Photo

serious than the argument with the British over Bahrain. Hence Persia's friendly feelings towards Israel. Israel was confidently expected by Persia to contain Nasser and prevent an unbroken sea of Arab nationalism. Persia could not do much about it herself. He ventured to say that the Cyrus celebrations would be an opportunity for improved formal relations between Persia and Israel.

It seems to be rather indelicate, if not impolite, to put such a stress on food, even on "Seder" eve. And although the Hagada is written for the whole "left-wing" movement, it is not so dogmatic as not to allow individual kibbutzim to adapt it to suit their private taste.

Either Em.R. is a newcomer to our country and does not know what to expect in a kibbutz which doesn't belong to the orthodox movement, or he is a simple-minded one in Israel knows that the different kibbutz movements write their own Hagadot (aside from the orthodox, of course) which are based on the traditional Hagada. The omission of the explanation that we reconquer the content of the Jewish holidays to our everyday life as farmers misleads the foreign readers of your paper. For us, the difference between this night and other nights is indeed that this night we sit together with our children. Because of our well-known hospitality we have no place left to "recline" even though we wish to. We usually sit like sardines to accommodate the entire population and their nearest relatives.

Yours, etc.

Kfar Masaryk, April 30.

The article is questionable as an expression of the personal reaction of this correspondent to a kibbutz "seder" and was in no way intended as a discussion of the communal movement's philosophy—interesting as it is—with respect to this ritual. The writer happened to find both impressive and attractive elements in the "seder" under discussion, and noted them. As to the content of the reference was to that cycle which concludes the Hagada and of which "Had Gadya" is the last, not the earlier parts of the text to which yours have been referred.

It is true that this correspondent is always simple-minded when hungry? E.M.R.

Yours, etc.

Kfar Masaryk, April 30.

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University Strike Points Up Absence of Student Leadership

By GIL KOLLIN

TO succeed, a strike requires good organization and strong leadership. The Hebrew University's students are striking at a time when their organization appears to be a total failure and is threatened with dissolution.

The students are striking—only one out of three voted in favour, but this sufficed, due to the low turnout at last week's plebiscite—but they haven't been able to carry out a proper election in two years, since another campus plebiscite decided to abolish the party-list system of elections. The Chairman of the Students Organization is opposed to the strike—and he resigned. The strike is led by the Actions Committee, composed of representatives of the political parties which the students tried to remove from campus affairs more than two years ago.

What happened to create this bizarre situation where the students are halfheartedly following the very people they ostensibly dislike?

A Students Organization in the usual sense of the word does not exist at the Hebrew University. Its facsimile is

little more than a service organization based on a compulsory student tax, supplemented by University and Government subsidies. It runs a mimeographing service, a student restaurant, a medical service and a placement office. Thanks to the party-list election system the organization was another "pocket Knesset." More than two years ago the students decided to change the system for one of "personal elections" on the Technion model, but in two successive elections (1957 and 1959) the attempt broke down due to a lack of personal candidates.

Elections Affected

When the University threatened to dissolve the student organization a desperate last-minute bid was made by the political parties to present candidates, but this effort collapsed amidst confusion and tumult. Had they succeeded it would have been a return to the old system operating in an unofficial manner. New elections, set for June 2, are threatened by the present strike.

The noise and turmoil of the strike cannot cover up the fact that the experiment with non-political elections has failed. The main fault

lies with the students themselves, who are unwilling to pay the price for what they want. A student government requires people to run it. If the students don't want party men in office, some of them have to volunteer to do the work—and this is what they will not do. Except for the religious organization and the political parties, and a few performing groups, there are no voluntary student groups to provide a political base. A symptom of this situation is the absence of a campus newspaper or any other form of voluntary student publication. The Hebrew University is an academic sheep-pen with 4,000 students in it.

Leaving aside for a moment the financial problems of the students (which have been exaggerated to a degree, since the same problem faces the Technion students who have succeeded in building up a solid voluntary group; there is one major difference between the Hebrew University students and say, their American counterparts. The American student automatically takes upon himself the organization of his extra-curricular life and is even ready to fight attempts by higher authorities to take over its management. The Israeli student, on the other hand, expects everything to be done by "the authorities," be they the Students Organization, the University or the Government.

To a certain extent the University is at fault since it never attempted to involve students in the administration of non-academic affairs. The Students Organization itself is more to blame. It has been content to remain a service organization dividing up jobs on a political basis and becoming totally dependent upon the budget. Thus it has directed its attention toward the budget sources rather than toward the electorate, fighting for bigger subsidies instead of more student autonomy—and student spirit. It has remained content with the political clubs and has not tried to introduce new forms of student organization which would provide a new political base for representation.

As a result public opinion sees the students as simply another self-centered group fighting for a bigger chunk of the subsidy pie. Major beneficiaries of the whole affair are the Communists, who have been given a chance to champion a popular cause and exploit the students' resentment toward the "authorities" who don't want to come across with more money. Whatever the outcome of the strike, it is clear that the students have a lot to learn about the nature of responsible citizenship in a democracy. If they are against what they call party corruption, they should set an example of responsible behaviour instead of following the herd.

Yours, etc.

TEHERAN AT KIRYAT REMEZ

Haifa, May 10.

PEN FRIEND

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